# Phio Statesman.

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Clubs of ten copies, one year.

six months.... 

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut is Hon. O. S. SEYMOUR, formerly a member of Congress from that State, and not Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, as has been stated-the latter having declined. The following Delegates to the National

Democratic Convention were appointed: First District-Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Second District-Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven. Third District-Wm. M. Converse, of

Fourth District—George Taylor, of New Millford. The delegates from the various countles

were also chosen as follows: Hartford County—A. E. Burr, of Hart-New Haven County—Nathan A. Baldwin, of Milford.
New London County—F. L. Allen, of

ew London, Fairfield County—W. F. Taylor, of Danby. Litchfield County—Roland Hitchcock, of Windham County-F. S. Burgess, of

Middlesex County-Isaac Arnold, of Haddam.
Tolland County-Charles F. Sumner, of

On motion of Mr. Olmstead, of Stamford, each delegate was empowered to select a

### Congressional Summary.

The following is a brief abstract of the principal proceedings in Congress during the week ending Monday evening, Febru-

On Tuesday, in the Senate, an amendment On Tuesday, in the Senate, an amendment to the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the army, proposed by Mr. Davis of Kentucky, to disarm the negro troops, was voted down by 37 to 7.

The House refused to agree to the report of the committee of Conference on the whisky bill, and another committee

on the whisky bill, and was appointed.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, bills to enable the people of Nevada and Colerado to form a Constitution and State Government and for their admission into the Union, after amendments, were passed.— The joint resolutions to revive the grade of Lieutenant General came up. A long debate ensued. The amendment striking out the name of General Grant was adopted by 27 to 12. Mr. Conness offered an amendment that the Lieutenant created by the bill should be Commander-in-Chief during the pleasure of the Presi-dent. Rejected—10 to 28. The joint reso-lution as amended was then passed by 31 to

one of the most prominent citizens and business men of the town, Mr. Happy, was prived the State of much of the materials

#### SOUTHERN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

Proclamation by the Governor of Ala-

SPEECH OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. The following communication from Maj Gen. Maury, says the Mobile Advertiser and Register, was received this morning, and it is our duty to lay it before the citizens of

"Мовил, Feb. 10, 1864. "DEAR SIR: I have just been informed by General Polk that the enemy is moving from Morton against Mobile. It is, there-fore, my duty to ask all persons who can not take part in the defense of the city to leave it. I am, sir,

"Very truly and respectfully yours, "DABNEY MAURY, "Major General Commanding
"To Col. John Forsyth, Mobile."

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. WITHERS. We learn that this brave, skillful and highly distinguished officer has been assigned, by order of Lieutenant-General Polk, to the command of a new military district, which will embrace all that portion of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana extending to parallel 32, to be known as the District of Alabama.

Gen. Withers' headquarters will be at

Montgomery .— Selma Reporter. [From the Mobile Register.]

THE ENEMY AND MOBILE. The more we reflect upon it, the less we are disposed to believe that Gen. Sherman are disposed to believe that Gen. Sherman is marching from Morton upon this city, and we should not be surprised to learn that, having cleared his front of the Confederates by the ruse, he has turned his face eastward and pounced upon Meridian. It is at least one hundred and sixty niles from Morton to Mobile. If he comes in a straight line he must open a new road for a large part of the way. The country is destitute of supplies, and he must haul all his subsistence. To do this would require a train of sistence. To do this would require a train of 3,000 wagons—one heavy rain would stop his artillery and baggage trains. If he should succeed in getting here, and plant himself in front of our fortifications, what is he to live on? He cannot be supplied from a base two hundred miles distant.— When we hear that the enemy has established a base on the coast and opened a wa-ter communication for his supplies, we shall begin to think that Gen. Sherman is serious in the enormous flank movement he is now

in the enormous flank movement he is now supposed to be making. At present we do not credit it. Again, does any one suppose that Sherman is dragging a siege-train from Vicksburg to this place. And without it what can he do against our defenses? Admit that he has sixty-five pieces of artillery. If it is field artillery, he might have a thousand and do us no harm. It is stated, and repeated positively, that Sherman's army is moving light, with very little impedimenta of any sort—not even a large subsistence train—and that he started with twelve days' cooked rations.

Gen. Polk has immense responsibilities on his shoulders. We hope he will not be caught napping and outgeneraled by his astute Yankee foe. To prevent it he will have to get up early in the morning, and be at his post night and day. Correspondence of the Knoxville and Atlanta Reg

LEFTER FROM THE PRONT-HOPEFUL CONDI-TION OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

created by the bill should be Commanderin-Chief during the pleasure of the President. Rejected—10 to 28. The joint resolution as amended was then passed by 31 to 16.

— The House, a bill was passed transferring the appoint of the Appoint of the Appoint of the President. In committee of the Whole an amendment to the president in committee of the Whole an amendment to the naval appropriation bill to pay seame it in gold or its equivalent, was rejected by a vote of 35 to 65.

— The Whole are amendment to the report on the revenue bell, and appointed Mesare. Sherman, Clark and Nesmith as a new committee to conter with that appointed by the House. The Military committee was instructed to inquire into the expenditure. The House, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed at length. Mr. Stevens moved a new section appropriating a state of the expellent. The House, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed at length passed.
— On Friday, the Senate agreed to the report of the committee of Conference on the Lieutennat-General bill, and appoint the Protect of the Conference on the Lieutennat-General bill, and appointed the Pays of the Conference on the Lieutennat-General bill, and adjourned the Admirate Posters and Committee to the report of the committee of Conference on the Lieutennat-General bill, and adjourned the Admirate Posters and Commodor Ringoid, their officers and men, were passed. The joint resolution to extend the time of the payment of boundeds to the report of the committee of Pays to the Frederic Mr. Conserved the time of the payment of boundeds to the first of April, was passed. A bill was passed, by the House of 31 to 44 allowing peasures in No. 20 to 10 TUNNEL HILL, GA., Feb. 9, 1864. Once more "on the front." After an ab

of the second class militia. It is important to the defense of the State, that Alabama shall have more troops subject to the call of her Commander-in-chief. We have within the State, the means for an efficient army. It needs nothing but the spirit, the prompt and willing spirit to fight, as men ought to fight, to guard our firesides and drive the hireling Yankees from our borders. We are threatened with raids in the heart of the State.

State.

As your Executive Chief, I call upon the middle-aged, the young men and boys, to organize into companies at once, and report, without delay, that they are organized and ready. I can not suppose that Alabamians will wait to be drafted into the service. The enthusiastic re-enlistment of our yeteran troops in the Virginia and Temessee armies has caused a thrill of joyful hope to animate the hearts of the croaking and despondent. If these battle-scarred heroes, who for three years have carried their lives in their hand, ready to be sacrificed in defense of homes and liberty, are willing to battle on while the feet of a hated foe press our soil, shall we at home be laggards in the race of glory? I trust no such damning stigma shall rest upon the honored name of Alabama.

I confidently expect a hearty, prompt and noble response to this call.

The rolls of companies will be reported to the Adjutant General.

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama SPEECH OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE-HE IS

ORDERED TO WEST VIRGINIA-HE CLAIMS THE MAJORITY IN KENTUCKY. Last night, the warriors of this brigade called on General Breckinridge, in a body, to testify their esteem and devotion to their

heroic leader. The most intense enthusiasn General Breckinridge being called out, appeared, and was greeted by tremendous cheering. Silence being restored, the Gen-

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I have not words to convey the deep emotions I feel on this oc-casion, nor expressions to thank you for this manifestation of your respect. I am not going to make you a set speech, for I pre-sume you have had enough of that from the numerous candidates rending the late sleep. numerous candidates pending the late elec-tion. [Great laughter.] But I want to talk to you about some things connected with you and myself.

There was no body of men on earth to whom he felt so much attached. He spoke of the perils and dangers they have shared in common. He had been ordered, without his own seeking or solicitation, to the com-mand of the Department of Western Vir-ginia, and he considered it no departure from the rules of military decorum to say that he had made every effort to obtain permission for this brigade to go with him. [Cheers and cries of "we will go with you any where—go to-night"—"Yes and march without rations."] He had hopes that he would yet succeed. It would be a thorny path they would have to tavel, beset with dangers and hardships, [A voice—"It can't be worse than we have seen,"] but then they would be nearer their homes, with a chance word more to regain them. He alluded to the time when they left Kentucky, driven from a state of neutrality, and they knew rom the rules of military decorum to say from a state of neutrality, and they knew the only condition on which they could re-turn. He would not insult the young men by asking them what course they we pursue; but to married men, like myself, who had not seen their homes nor wives for nearly three years, they might think it hard. It was hard, very hard, but not so hard as to be deprived of their personal liberties, and to lose all the honor and fame won by their hornic hrayery, by returning and their heroic bravery, by returning and throwing their leprous bodies into the arms of women who might love, but could not

rise and pour out their maledictions on al such.
He felt that Kentucky now, more than ever, was with us, and that a large majority were ready to join us. He looked upon the final destiny of the Confederacy as fixed, as firmly as he believed that a just God would eventually secure to us our independence. Again thanking the brigade for the honor conferred upon him, he retired amid vocifer-

Colonel Straight's Escape, Colonel STRAIGHT, of Indiana, who made his way out of Libby Prison, by the famous under-ground passage, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 24th of February, in company with the following officers:

Colonel CHARLES W. TILDEN, 16th Maine. Major J. H. Hooper, 15th Massachusetts. Captain B. F. Fisher, Chief of Signal Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Captain H. B. CHAMBERLAIN, 97th New

Lieutenant RANDOLPH, 5th United States Colonel STRAIGHT reached Yorktown twelve days after leaving Richmond. The New York Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent gives the following account of

Colonel S. and Capt. CHAMBERLAIN:

It was about 9 P. M. when he left the prison. Passing up Canal street two squares, they turned to the left and went into Second street than on solve the left and went prison. Passing up Canal street two squares, they turned to the left and went into Second street, thence going to the right and keeping on the east side of the town. At this early hour in the evening, it was impossible not to meet and pass a good many, but they did so without exciting suspicion. Going by the fortifications, they saw no one. Taking a north-easterly course, they continued their journey, proceeding slowly and cautiously, of course, until 4 A. M., when they halted in a dense wood close by the Chickahominy swamps, and remained the next day. Several times during the day squads of rebels, sent in search of the missing prisoners, passed close by them, but happliy without discovering thair place of concealment. At dark they started again on their journey, crossing the Chickahominy on a fallen tree, and, as good luck would have it, encountering no pickets. They got into a terrible thicket, and this night accomplished only five miles. They lay in this thicket all the second day, and the frequent firing of guns about them materially dissipated whatever of poetical enjoyment they might otherwise have derived from their wilderness lodge. Thus far they had slept but little in the day; but, flevertheless, on the third night they made another start, now striking for the Pamankey river. The detours they had to make to keep themselves under cover of the woods, and swamps to traverse, made the journey slow, and daylight only found them midway between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey. The next day they passed in a swamp. Rebel scouts were still prowling about; but they lay low and quiet, and were not discovered. They suffered greatly from cold. Next night they reached the Pamunkey, near Piper's Ferry, and some ten miles above the White

tour days. At length they got a negro, and the negro got a boat, and in this way they got across the river. And now good fortune smiled on them. This negro turned them smiled on them. This negro turned them over to another negro, who piloted them fifteen miles down the opposite bank of the river. As a good many of the rebel soldiers, and particularly the cavalry, living in this vicinity and Gloucester county, were home on furloughs, they still had to move with exceeding caution. But the kindness of the negroes saved them from capture. They were brought down to York river, and set across by a skiff at Bigelow's Landing. From here they went down the river, passing West Point in daylight. Here, seeing no one save negro soldiers on picket, was the first positive assurance of reaching our lines,

#### THE FLORIDA DISASTER.

Result of Mr. Lincoln's Last Political Military Move.

The Federal Forces Defeated at Olustee-Fifteen Hundred Killed and Wounded -- The Disaster not Half Told.

[From the New York World.] The preliminaries of the movement into Florida, made for the purpose of enabling, or foreing, the inhabitants of that State to avail themselves of the Amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, and of serving other patriotic purposes of Mr. Lincoln, have become familiar. That expedition, organized in General Gilmore's department under the direction of John Hay, recent private Secretary of the Presi-dent—without, it is now asserted, the dent—without, it is now asserted, the knowledge or authority of General Halleck or the War Department—embarked at Hilton Head on February 6, under the military command of General Truman Seymour, and landed at Jacksonville, Florida on the following evening. The expedition bivouacked at Baldwin on the evening of the 9th. On the 17th the General contribution of the 18th of the 18th the General contribution. the 9th. On the 17th, the General commanding issued an order announcing that up to that time property valued at over on and a half million of dollars had fallen into Federal possession.

Up to this time no armed enemy seems i have been encountered. A force too feeble as it afterward proved, to cope with the superior forces which the foe were enable to marshal in the region traversed, ha found no difficulty in capturing and destroy-ing the stores and material along the route. From the date of General Seymour's proc-lamation, however, the shadow of disaster seemed to have rested on his columns. Beauregard, aroused to activity by news of the foray and its success, was encountere on the 20th at Olustee, on the railroad be tween Jacksonville and Tallahassa, and

over fifty miles from the former place.

The result of the engagement which en sued, meager as our accounts of it yet are indicate at once how little the strict military necessities of such an expedition were involved in its conception, and to what extent carelessness may confirm disaster thu provided for.

The forces engaged are stated to have been as follows: Forty-seventh, Forty eighth and One Hundred and Fifteent New York volunteers, Fortieth and Fifty-Connecticut. Seventh New Hampshire, First ed), First North Carolina volunteers, First Massachusetts cavairy, and sections of the First and Third United States artillery and the Third Rhode Island battalion. Neglect on the part of General Seymour to throw out scouts and bushwackers seems

to have caused our forces to march una-wares into a trap set by the enemy. The Fortleth Massachusetts were brought under respect them for such unworthy conduct. The shades of the martyred heroes would a sudden and withering fire, which caused them to retreat instantly, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The horses atand wounded on the field. The horses attached to Hamilton's battery were shot, together with several gunners, before the battery could be brought into position, and the guns were captured. The entire Federal force soon found itself confronted by a masked battery, which sent its hail through their ranks, breaking them up before fighting on our side had fairly commenced, and necessitating a retreat by all the troops.— The losses are variously estimated at from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred men.

Our forces fell-back on Jacksonville in The fact that orders were given withhold-The fact that orders were given withholding all newspaper correspondence from the light, and forbidding even the purser of the government vessel which brings these disjointed tidings to our doors from communicating his knowledge, is proof that the result of the engagement is esteemed to be very serious by those who set it on foot, and whom the country will hold responsible.

It is stated that General Seymour has been placed under arrest, and Gen. Israe Vogdes ordered to take command of the district, which has recently been reinforced

by a division of veteran troops.

The following extract is from a private letter received by Mr. L. B. Wyman, of Brooklyn, and contains matters of interest. HILTON HEAD, February 23.

Hilton Head, February 23.

I had hoped Colonel Barton would be able to write you by this steamer; but from what I hear from him he is not now in writing condition. The expedition to Florida, from which we expected such good results, has so far proved a failure; in other words, our troops have been badly whipped. It seems they were ordered to march too far into the States, and came upon fifteen thousand of the enemy, and a terrible battle ensued. Barton's brigade were in front, and of course suffered badly. Colonel Barton had two horses killed under him, and received several balls through his hat, coat, etc; yet he is unhurt. Yesterday was one of the most anxious days of my whole life. I heard of the fight early in the morning, and that Colonel Barton's whole command had been captured. There were thousands of stories afloat, and when a steamer full of wounded officers and men came in I learned the truth. Captain Dunbar and Lieutenant Moser, of the Forty-eighth, are here, wounded; Lieutenant Keenan was killed. I do not yet know how many of the Forty-eighth were killed; but there was a large number wounded, and some are in the hands of the enemy. Two Colonels of the brigade are badly wounded and one killed.— Every one at this post feels sad enough. I have seen several of the wounded to-day, and I feel that the whole of Florida is not worth half the referring and angulat this battle has caused. I tear there will be more hard fighting in Florida yet; and wakes not force enough. The rebets can bring their schole army down there in a short time, and while there is nothing being done at the North, there is no reason why they will not do so.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23d, 1864.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6th, 1864. To the Democracy of Ohio:

You are hereby notified that the Demo-cratic State Central Committee has designa-ted Wednesday, the Twenty-Third Day OF MARCH, 1864, as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention, in the City of Columbus, for the purpose of electing FOUR DELEGATES, for the State at large, to the Democratic National Convention, which will be held in the City of Chicago, beginning on the FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT; and of nominating a candidate for each of the following offices, viz.:

Secretary of State; Two Judges of the Supreme Court; Attorney General; Comptroller of the Treasury; School Commissioner; Member of the Board of Public Works.

The Democratic voters of the several counties within this State, are respectfully requested to proceed to appoint delegates to represent them in said Convention, on the following basis: One delegate for each county and an additional delegate for every five hundred votes cast for Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, for Governor, at the last October election, and for every fraction of two hundred and fifty votes and over one two hundred and fifty votes and over, one additional delegate.

The number of delegates to which each county is entitled, we have indicated in the following tables.

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JOHN G. THOMPSON, Ch'n; AMOS LAYMAN, GEO. L. CONVERSE, A. G. THURMAN,

Democratic State Central Committee Franklin County Democratic Con-

vention.

The Democracy of Franklin county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections on Saturday, the 19th day of March next, and proceed to elect by ballot the number of delegates assigned to each Township and Ward, to meet in County Convention at the City Hall, in Columbus, on Monday, the 21st of March, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve. A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the City of Columbus, on the 23d

day of March next.

The following is the number of Delegate apportioned to each Township and Ward according to the Democratic vote for Governor at the last election, being one Delegate for each Township and Ward for every 50 votes, and one Delegate for every fraction over 25 votes cast at said election.

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The polls will be open from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., in the country, and from 7½ to 9 P. M., in the city.

Two judges and one clerk will constitute a board who will receive the ballots and make out certificates of election for the delegates elected, to be presented to the County Convention.

Your committee carnestly hope that there may be a full attendance at the primary election and that good and true men may be selected. The times require the active exertion of all lovers of the Constitution and our Democratic Republican Institutions. Unwarranted arrests, Fanaricism, Bigotry, Intolenance and Persecution are now carried out in their most dangerous forms, and it is only left to the strong arm of the Democracy to correct those abuses by a vigorous application of the principles of the time-honored Democratic party. eratic party.

By order of Democratic County Central

## FURNITURE MANUFACTOR

No. 162 South High Street.

SAME STAND AS RERETOFORE.

Punctually attended to. J. FISHER is also engaged in the business of an ich he will give special and prompt attentio

ESTABLISHED 1760. Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 and 18 CHAMBERS STREET.

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York), Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF. Demigros, Pure Virginia Nachitoch YELLOW SNUFF.

ST ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUC-TION IN PRICES OF FIRE-CUT UNDWING AND SMOK-ING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE POUND OF A SUPE-RIOR QUALITY.

SMOKING. FINE-CUT CHEWING, SMOKING. Long, P. A. L., or plain, M. Jago,
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,
No. 2, Sweet-Scented Oronoco, Canastar,
Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foll Cavendish, Turkish
Mixed Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on appli aug14'63-dly WATER PROOF CIRCLES, TADE in the most stylish manner, for sale by

Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street. GENTS PAPER COLLARS

OF the best and strongest makes. Also, Gent and Boys' Linen Collars in all the fashionals shapes. Paper Wrist Bands, Ladies' Paper Colla and Cuffs, Gents' Neck Ties of all kinds. HALN & SON. Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street.

IMPERIAL SHIRTS.

THE pattern of these shirts is new, the Bodies, Yokes, Sieeves and Bosom are formed to fit the person with ease and comfort, and each Shirt is guaranteed well made. Boys Shirts and Shirt Colars, Gent.'s Cotton Flanuel Drawers, Under Garments in scarlet, white and mixed Merino of the very best quality. BAIN & SON. Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street.

L ADJES' and GENTS' English and German HOSIERY of the very best qual-ity; also Children's Hoisery in great variety. French Woven Corsets. Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

A LEXANDRE'S Plain and Embroid-A cred Kid Gloves. Also Undressed Kid Gloves with Embroidered Backs, Misses Kid Gloves. HAIN & SON, Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

PLAIN Blue and Brown Foulard Silks. Also elegant Plain and Fancy Silks for Street and Evening Dresses. Extra heavy Black Corded Silks for Basques and Dresses. Seeded Silks. BAIN & SON, Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

TABLE LINENS, consisting of Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins and D'Oylies in great variety and at yearonable prices. Also, Wine Damask and Fruit D'Oylies, Turkish Bath Towels, Local Stains, etc.

Nos. 22 to 28 South High street. ELEGANT LACE GOODS. THREAD and French Lace Barbes.
Black and White Barbe Lace for Sashes a

Point Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Thread and French Lace Veils.
Real Thread Guipure and Blond Lace Edgings.
Black Yak Lace Inserting for Dress Trimmings.
Lace Collars and Sleeves in Sets—cichly trimmed.
White Blond Laces for Veils and Dresses.
Ruches for Trimmings, Beading and Footings.
Point Applique Laces in all widths.
BAIN & SON,
jan1973 Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

A Card. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFUL-LY informs, herewith, the public in general, that he will close, from and after the first day of next month, the

Columbus City Drug Store kept since the last eight years past under the firm of A. J. SCHUELLER, A SON, and that he will remove the said Drug Store to the Eagle Drug Store, on the Southeast corner of High and Rich streets, which he purchased from the estate of his deceased brother, Ernst Schueller, and will continue for the future in his own name. Being very thankful for past favors, he takes the liberty to remark that he is an examined Apothecary, and having a large well selected stock of goods on hand, he hopes to receive at the new stand of the business a share of the public patronage for the future, and wishes to see at the new place, as well his old friends and customers as also many new ones; and especially would say that all prescriptions will be carefully compounded at any time during the day and night.

Columbus, Ohio, January 29th, 1984.

AUGUST J. SCHUELLER, jan30-d3m

Druggist.

### FRENCH'S HOTEL

On the European Plan,

City of New York.

Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort Street,

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL.) Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Eath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.

HOOLM, MILES & M'DONALDS (SUCCESSORS TO GEO. & WM. McDONALD

No. 124 South High Street. PROPRIETORS OF THE COLUMBUS POWDER

GROCERS,

A GENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE A MEDBERY WHITE WHEAT BLOUR.
Agents for the sale of Gardner, Phipps & Co.'s Sugar Cured Hams.

Dealers in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES MCCOLM, MRIAS & MCCONALIDA, may15 dly No. 134 South High St

Dennison House CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HIS HOTEL HAS REEN REPAIRED AND Balticed communions, and is now open to the willia. The proprietors, recently of the Godges louse, Mayerille, My, solicit the permisses of the reveiling community. No pains will be upsend to two satisfaction to the guessia of the House.

CORBIN GALLAMER,

Winter Arrangement EAST.

CENTRAL OHIO

## STEUBENVILLE RAILROADS

OFFER THE Shortest, Quickest and Most Re

Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimo Washington City, Philadelphia, New York and Hoston.

HALTIMORE & ONIO BAILEGAD.

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nd arrive at Bellaire 10:00 P. M.; Grafton, f.; Piedmont, 6:50; Cumberland, 8:35; Martin, 155; Harper's Ferry, 1:08 P. M.; Baltimot Vachington City, 9:35; Philadelphia, 10:30 Cight trains to New York daily. Arrive at P. 30 A. M.; Harrisburg, 12:45 P. M.; Philad. 30; New York, 10:00 P. M.; Baltimore, 5:50 Vachington City, 9:50 P. M. I. A. HUTCHENSON, General Pass. Agent

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